

MOLOKANOV, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Continuous concreting and early decentering of reinforced
concrete arches and large arched spans. Sbor. trud. LIZHT
no.203:40-62 '63.
(MIRA 18:8)

MOLCHANOV, N.M., kand. tskhn. nauk.

Make extensive use of early loading of reinforced concrete.
(MIRA 18:3)
Transp. stroi. 15 no. 2:46-47 F '65.

KOL'TSOV, Boris Vasil'yevich; MOLOKANOV, Petr L'vovich; LUGVIN, V.G.,
red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Diagrams, networks, and components of transistor radios]
Schemy, ualy i detal'i priborov na transistore. Moskva,
Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1962. 94 p. (Massovaja radiobiblioteka,
no.432) (MIR: 15:4)

(Transistor radios)

1. MOLOKANOV, S.I., ENG.; ROSENBLAT, B.YE., ENG.; TSOPILOV, G.M., ENG.
2. USSR (600)
4. Steam Boilers
7. Decreasing the wear of economizers, and lowering heat losses due to flue gases.
Elek.sta. 23 no.9, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress. January 1953. Unclassified.

YERMAKOV, V.S.; SPIRIN, S.A.; CHIZHOV, D.G.; UGORETS, I.I.; LAVRENNIKO, K.D.;
SMIRNOV, G.V.; CHUPRAKOV, N.M.; MKHITARYAN, S.G.; ASMOLOV, G.L.;
KOTILAEVSKIY, A.M.; MOLOKANOV, S.I.; SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; FAYERMAN, S.Ps.;
SOKOLOV, B.M.; KOMISSAROV, Yu.P.; MALYUTIN, I.P.; POBEGAYLO, K.M.;
MORYAKOV, A.V.; MIRAMED, M.F.; KUMSLASHVILI, P.G.; GARKAVAYA, L.A.;
LIVSHITS, E.M.; NEKRASOV, A.M.

Moisei Vul'fovich Safro; obituary. Elek.sta. 24 no.11:60 N '53.
(MLRA 6:11)

(Safro, Moisei Vul'fovich, ?-1953)

MOLOKANOV, S. I.

YERMAKOV, V.S.; KLOCHKOV, I.M.; CHIZHOV, D.G.; KOOTIN, G.I.; LAVRENN-
KO, K.D.; NEKRASOV, A.M.; SPIRIN, S.A.; VESELOV, N.D.; KOTILEVSKIY, D.G.;
SMIRNOV, G.V.; MARINOV, A.M.; MAKSIMOV, A.A.; IVANOV, M.I.; MEMOV, A.P.;
CHUPRAKOV, N.M.; AVTONOMOV, B.V.; SYROMYATNIKOV, I.A.; MOLOKANOV, S.I.;
FAHRMAN, S.T.S.; GORSHKOV, A.S.; GOL'DENBERG, P.S.; SOKOLOV, B.M.;
KUSHKIN, Ya.G.; MHITARYAN, S.G.; RASSADNIKOV, Ye.I.; GRUDINSKIY, P.G.;
POMICHEV, G.I.; SHCHERBININ, B.V.; ZAYTSIEV, V.I.; KOKORIN, S.V.; KLYU-
SHIN, M.P.; PESCHANSKIY, V.I.; SAFRAZBEKYAN, G.S.; i dr...

IUrii Prokhorovich Komissarov; obituary. Elek.sta. 25 no.5:60 My '54.
(Komissarov, IUrii Prokhorovich, 1910-1954) (MIRA 7:6)

MOLOKANOV, S. I. MES

"Prospects of Application of Large Block Assemblies for Super-Critical Steam Parameters."

The Commission for High-parameter Steam of the Energeticheskiy institut (Power Institute) imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo AN SSSR held a conference on May 16, 1958 devoted to new types of equipment for block-assembled power stations, operating at super-critical steam parameters. This paper was read at this conference.

Izv. Akad Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh nauk, 1958, No. 7, p. 152.

SOV/96-58-9-1/21

AUTHOR: Molokanov, S.I. (Engineer)**TITLE:** The Prospective Application of Large Unit Sets with Super-critical Steam Conditions (Perspektivnye primeneniya moshchnykh blokov na sverkhkriticheskikh parametrikakh para)
PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1958, Nr 9, pp 3 - 8 (USSR)**ABSTRACT:** This is a report made to a session of the High Pressure Steam Commission of the Power Institute of the Academy of Science of the USSR on new types of equipment for unit-type power stations for super-critical steam conditions held on the 4th May, 1958; it is a general review of the present and imminent development of large steam power stations in the USSR. The three main tasks before Soviet power engineers in respect of thermal power stations for the period 1959-65 are: to raise the power output; to cut the cost per installed kilowatt; to accelerate the reduction of fuel costs. These tasks can be solved by building power stations of 1000 - 2400 MW having large sets for super-critical steam conditions. The effect of set size in reducing cost per installed kilowatt is shown by giving costs for a number of stations ranging from a 300-MW station with 6 x 50-MW sets (steam conditions 90 atm, 535°C)

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The Prospective Application of Large Unit Sets with Super-critical
Steam Conditions

at 1220 roubles/kW, to a 2400-MW station with 4 x 600-MW sets (steam conditions 240 atm, 580/565°C), at 629 roubles per kW. A 200-MW set has already been built, and 300-MW single-shaft sets are being designed. The possibility of building a 400-MW single-shaft set is under consideration, but this size will probably be the limit. Single boilers can be made to supply turbines up to 600-MW. Thus in 1959-65 sets of 300 MW should be widely installed, and thereafter, sets of 600 MW. The fuel balance of the USSR is changing. The European part of the country, with the Urals, which in 1956 consumed about 80% of the power output, is poor in cheap fuel. There are great resources of cheap fuel in Siberia, individual fields can yield up to 22 million tons of fuel a year and a number of sites can provide fuel for one or even two stations of 2400 MW. In 1965 about 14% of all electric power will be raised by burning natural gas. The main methods of reducing specific fuel consumption will be: by raising steam conditions

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The Prospective Application of Large Unit Sets with Super-critical Steam Conditions

(including the use of superposition in existing stations); by raising the efficiency of turbo-alternator sets, particularly that of the auxiliary plant. The possible use of pearlitic steels in higher steam conditions is then considered. Austenitic steels are expensive and more operating experience with them is required before they can be used freely in very high steam conditions. In general, a good deal of work remains to be done on the use of very high steam conditions. Further useful increases in the efficiency of turbine blading can be expected. Fuel economies of up to 2½% can be achieved by careful selection of the steam conditions in the condenser. Feed-pumps for sets with supercritical steam conditions should be steam-driven and of high efficiency. The efficiency of induced- and forced-draught fans can be raised to 80-85%. The use of unit-type boilers is considered; direct-flow boilers are considered best for very high steam conditions - they are already in use on anthracite dust and operate reliably. It is now widely agreed that there should be one boiler per turbine. Although

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individual boilers have run for 2000-3000 hours, boilers cannot as a rule be run for longer than 600-1000 hours without stopping, and have to be shut down 7 - 8 times a year, whereas turbines only need to shut down 2 - 4 times per year. It is, therefore, important to increase the continuous operating time of boilers. Something should also be done to cut the time required for erection and repair of very large sets. More than half the damage to boiler heating-surfaces results from bad welding of economiser or superheater tubes. Furnaces must be designed so that they are not fouled by slag; in some cases shot-blasting during operation has proved very useful in removing deposits. A number of methods are recommended for reducing corrosion in boiler tail and heating surfaces. However, the best way of dealing with contamination of heating surfaces when burning high-ash fuels is to trap as much as possible of the ash and slag in the furnace. With very high steam conditions, particularly with direct-flow boilers, it is very important to have feed-water of

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Steam Conditions

high purity. Leakage of cooling water into condensers is often excessive, and methods of preventing this are described. Methods of removing impurities from steam are also described. Effective cooling of superheaters is most important in direct-flow boilers. Thermal circuits can be greatly simplified by omitting de-aerators and de-aerating in the condenser; de-aerators will not be used in any new stations with steam conditions of 240 atm and 580°C. A prerequisite to raising steam conditions is the development of heat-resistant steels. The successes that have been achieved in this matter are described. However, trouble is not unknown; for instance, steam pipes of steel 12 KhMF at Kiev Nr 2 station had an impact strength of only 2.3 - 4.6 kg/cm² instead of 7 kg/cm², and similar defects have been

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The Prospective Application of Large Unit Sets with Super-critical
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observed elsewhere. A number of recommendations are made
for grades of steel to be used for particular parts of
power plant.

ASSOCIATION: Ministerstvo elektrostantsiy SSSR (Ministry of Electric
Power Stations of the USSR)

1. Steam power plants--USSR
2. Steam power plants--Costs
3. Fuels--Applications
4. Boilers--Performance

Card 6/6

ARAKCHYAN, A.A.; BERDZIN, S.P.; BELYAVSKIY, V.A.; KOLOTILOV, A.N.;
MOLOKANOV, S.I.; NEKRASOV, A.M.; LAVERNENKO, K.D.; POLENTSEV, M.K.;
ROZHDESTVENSKIY, A.P.; SATANOVSKIY, A.Ye.; SIRYY, P.O.; SPIRIDONOV,
K.A.; CHERNYSHEV, P.S.; SHURENKO-SHUBIN, L.A.

Savva Mikhailovich Zherbin; obituary. Mlek.sta. 30 no.2:96 F
(MIRA 12:3)
'59. (Zherbin, Savva Mikhailovich, 1903-1958)

VINOGRADOV, S.S.; MOLOKANOV, V.P.; TSARKOV, N.M.; FRIZH, V.A.

Progressive repair methods for whalers. Sudostroenie no. 11:68/72
(MIR 19:1)
N '65

MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; AGUSHEVICH, I.Z.

Analyzing the resistance of plates made from S-shaped elements.
Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 9 no.3 1952 Mr 64 (MIRA 17x7)

MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; SKOBLO, A.I.

~~Hydraulic calculations of slots for plate-column bubbling caps.~~
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz no. 3:109-116 '58. (MIRA 11:7)

I. Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut im. akad. I.M.Gubkina.
(Plate towers)

MOLOKANOV, Yu. K., Candidate Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the effect of the design of a bubble plate on the conditions of its operation of the productivity of a rectification column". Moscow, 1959. 21 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner Inst. the Petroleum-Chem and Gas Industry im I. M. Gubkin), 150 copies (KL, No 22, 759, 116)

5(3), 11(5)

AUTHORS:

Molokanov, Yu. K., Skoblo

SOV/152-59-1-10/31

TITLE:

Mechanical Carrying-over of Liquid by Gas in Plate Columns
(Mekhanicheskiy ucheshnyi zavedeniya. Neft' i gaz, 1959,
nakh)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft' i gaz, 1959,
N^o 1, pp 49-55 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The investigations referred to in publications (Refs 1-10) show that the design of the plate in plate columns has a major effect on the amount of liquid carried over. In the present article this effect is more closely studied. In order to do so a model of the plate was made of organic glass. The setup used is described. With regard to the effect on the carrying-over of the liquid the plate designs may be classed in two groups: those with a restricted and those with a free bubbling level. In the first group the devices for introducing the gas into the liquid take up only part of the liquid level on the plate. The bubbling level is formed at the expense only of the liquid level not covered by the above device. This group comprises all cap plate designs in which the caps are not submerged. The second group

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SOV/152-59-1-10/31

Mechanical Carrying-over of a Liquid by Gas in Plate Columns

is that of bubbling plates in which the devices for introducing the gas into the liquid are below the liquid level. In this case almost all of the free liquid surface makes up the bubbling level. In this group we find the net- and grid-plates of the "Yuniflaks" type. Formula (1) for the determination of the amount of liquid carried over is given: The formula shows that within the range of air velocities of 1-3 m/sec the amount carried over increases in proportion with the rate of flow of the gas. The amount of liquid carried over is much greater when the "share" Ψ of the bubbling level (i.e. the ratio between the surface of the bubbling level and the free surface of the column) is reduced: the increase is proportional to Ψ^2 . On the basis of the evaluation of data found experimentally formula (2) was developed from which the correction factor for various bubbling depths can be calculated. Furthermore, formula (3) was obtained for the correction factor in which the degree of dispersion of drops of the liquid is considered. Formula (4) is also given, by which the gas (steam) velocity can be determined, if the amount of liquid carried over is known. It is shown that the great advantage of the plate with a free bubbling level over the cap

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plates of regular design lies in the fact that γ is larger, almost 1. It is also shown that the output of a column is increased by the 1.7-2-fold if the cap plate is replaced by a plate with a free bubbling level (net- and grid-plates or those of the "Yuniflaka" type). Eventually, the possibility of obtaining reliable data by the use of models of relatively small dimensions is shown. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 10 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. I. M. Gubkina (Moscow Institute of the Petroleum-chemical and Gas Industry imeni Academician I. M. Gubkin)

SUBMITTED: September 26, 1958

Card 3/3

MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Determining the entrainment speed in plate columns. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.8:55-61 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

I.Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im.
akad. I.M. Gubkina.
(Petroleum--Refining)

MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.

Dimensions of the initial opening of a slot in a bubble plate cap.
Khim.prom. no.l:69-73 Ja-F '60. (MIMA 13:7)
(Plate towers)

MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Hydraulic calculation of slots for plate-column bubbling caps.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.7:77-83 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy
promyshlennosti imeni akademika I.M. Gubkina.
(Plate towers)

MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Value of the resistance coefficient of a dry bubble cap plate.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 4 no.4:672-675 '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

I. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
imeni I.M.Gubkina, kafedra neftezavodskogo oborudovaniya.
(Plate towers)

S/184/61/000/0.. /002/009
D041/D113

AUTHOR: Molokanov, Yu. K., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Contribution to the problem of determining the optimum quantity of inter-plate liquid removal in plate columns by means of gas (vapor) flow

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 5, 1961, 23-25

TEXT: The dependence of the weight of the plate column and the productivity per unit volume on the amount of inter-plate liquid removal was studied and the optimum quantities of removal determined. The efficiency characteristics of the design of a column are its cost or weight per unit of productivity and the productivity per unit volume. Since these indices depend on the gas velocity and the amount of inter-plate liquid removal, the study was conducted to determine the optimum amount of removal at which these indices would be at their minimum. The following column-weight formula was used:

$$G = 2 \frac{\pi D^2}{4} \delta y + N \frac{\pi D^2}{4} q + \pi D h_1 \delta y \text{ kg, where } G - \text{column weight, } N - \text{plate}$$

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E041/D113

Contribution to the problem of ...

number, D = diam of the column in m; δ - thickness of the casing walls and bottoms in m; γ = specific weight of the casing and bottom metal in kG/m^3 ; q = weight of 1 m^2 of plate area in kG/m^2 ; and H_1 = column height in m.

The final formulae show that both the weight and volume of the column increase relatively little when the amount of liquid removal deviates from the optimum value by two times. This facilitates the designing of columns with minimum weight and maximum productivity per unit volume. In conclusion the author recommends the following optimum removal quantity for practical design purposes:

$$e_{\text{optimum}} = 0.2 \frac{R_0}{\eta_0}$$

where R_0 = number of sprinkling cycles in kG of liquid/ kG of vapor and η_0 = plate efficiency when no liquid removal occurs. The article contains a centerfold with norms presented by the UkrNIITKhIMMASH to the Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (All-Union Design and Scientific Research Institute of Chemical

Card 2/3

Contribution to the problem of ...

S/184/61/000/005/002/009
D041/DLW

Machinery). These norms were approved by I.I. Salamatov, Director of the Institute, in 1961. There are 1 figure and 12 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc references. The four most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: A. Hunt, D.N. Hanson, C.R. Wilke, "A.I.Ch.E. Journal", v. 1, no. 4, 1955; J.B. Jones, C. Pyle, "Chem. Engng. Progress", v. 51, no. 9, 1955; W.L. Bolles "Petrol. Processing", v. 11, no. 3, 1956; and F.A. Zenz, "Petroleum Refiner", v. 36, no. 3, 1957.

Card 3/3

MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; ALEKSANDROV, I.A.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Experimental investigation of turbogrid-type plates. Khim. i tekh.
topl. i masel 6 no. 5:34-38 My '61. (NIRA 14:5)

I. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
im. akademika Gubkina.

(Plate towers)

AEROV, M.E.; GORECHENKOV, V.G.; MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; SUM-SHIK, L.Ye.; SKOBLO,
A.I.; KHALIF, A.L.; BROZIN, I.A.; SATTAROV, U.G.

Effectiveness and maximum loads of industrial absorbers with various
bubble trays. Gaz. prom. 6 no.11:35-38 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Mass transfer) (Plate towers)

MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.

Hydraulic resistance of grid and turbogrid-type perforated trays.
Khim.prom. no.4:291-294 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Plate towers)

MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.

Determination of the resistance of turbogrid-type plates.
Khim. i tekhn. i masel 7 no.3:41-48 Mr '62. (MIFA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy
promyshlennosti im. I.M. Gubkina.
(Plate towers)

MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.

Calculation of the minimum gas velocity in perforations of a
sieve plate necessary to stop the escape of liquid through slots.
Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 7 no.9:42-46 S '62. (MIR 15:8)

I. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
im. akad.Gubkina.

(Plate towers)

KHAMDI, A.M.; MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; SKOBLO, A.I.

Amount of the initial flow of liquid over a weir downcomer. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; naft' i gaz 4 no.12:89-94 '61. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
imeni akademika Leningrad.

MOLOKANOV, Yury Konstantinovich; KHASAR, Zakhariy Borisovich;
ZIL'BERBERG, D.L., inzh., retsenzent; SVYATITSKAYA,
K.P., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Assembly of apparatus and equipment of petroleum and gas
refineries and petrochemical plants] Montazh apparatov i
oborudovaniia neftegazopererabatyvaiushchikh i neftekhimi-
cheskikh zavodov. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 342 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

KHAMDI, A.M.; SKOBLO, A.I.; KOLOKANOV, Yu.K.

Problems of the hydraulics of overflow apparatus in plate columns.
Khim.i tekhn. topl.i masei 8 no.2:31-37 F '63. (MIRA 16:10)

I. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
im. akademika Gubkina.

KORABLINA, T.P.; MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; ROGOZINA, L.P.; CHAPLYGINA, Ye.K.

Efficiency of industrial columns in the rectification of methyl
chlorosilanes. Plast.massy no.4:54-56 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

KHAMDI, A.M.; SKOBLO, A.I.; MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.

Determination of overflow head in plate columns. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
neft' i gaz 5 no.12:53-57 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

L. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
imeni akademika I.M.Gubkina.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135030001-7

LOSEV, V.B.; MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; NAZAROVA, D.V.

Third All-Union Conference on the Production and Application of
Organosilicon Compounds. Plast.massy no.9:1-2 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135030001-7"

ACCESSION NO: A-5015467

UR/0313/64/000/011/001//001

AUTHORS: M. Iokanov, Yu. K. Korobkin, T. P. Rogozina, L.P.

TITLE: Calculation of the diameter of bubble plate columns

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 11, 1964, 11-13

TYPE: TAIG: petroleum refinery equipment

Abstract: Bubble plates are widely used in existing and planned columns for fractionation, absorption, and other mass transfer processes, in view of their high efficiency of separation within a broad range of variation of vapor and liquid loads, large working range, comparatively low tendency for contamination, and low operating cost. A calculation of the column diameter permits a determination of the basic design parameters of the plate for set vapor and liquid loads, as well as the evaluation of existing columns, and the calculation of various plate designs. Equations are given for the calculation of the column diameter in columns with small and large liquid loads; recommended bubble plate

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001135030001-7

discrete diameters. EQUATIONS 4-16, 4-18, AND 4-19
discrete the column with small end steps. Figure 4-19 shows the discrete column diameters as a function of the column diameter. (Ref. 4-16, Sec. 3)

formulas and 2 graphs.

Copy 12

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001135030001-7"

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001135030001-7

ACCESSION NR: AP5015167

ASSOCIATION: MINER 1 CP

ITEM NUMBER:

ENCL 00

SUB CODE: 18

NO REF Sov 1 001

OTHER: 003

JFHQ

Cont: 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135030001-7"

MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; KORABLINA, T.P.; ROGOZINA, L.P.

Hydraulic calculations of bubble trays. Nefteper. i neftekhim.
no.12:45-48 '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

ACCESSION NR: AP5002737

5/0065/64/000/007/0050/0054

AUTHOR: Motokanov, Yu. K.

TITLE: Calculation of columns with reticular and perforated plates of the grid type

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masei, No. 7, 1964, 50-54

TOPIC TAGS: fabricated structural metal, chemical plant equipment, petroleum industry equipment

ABSTRACT: The article discusses grid-type plates (reticular and perforated), which are used widely in industry for such purposes as fractional distillation and absorption. A method of calculation is proposed, which permits determination of the basic dimensions of a column with grid plates, for a design close to optimum, both in cost and in metal consumption. Sample calculations are presented for various parameters of the columns: the working and minimum vapor velocity, diameter of the column, distance between plates, resistance of the plate, coefficient of the resistance of the dry plate, height of the foaming liquid on the plate, correction coefficients considering the influence of the physical properties of the liquid and vapor on the removal, the efficiency of the column, and the number of plates in a column operating with removal of liquid. Orig. art. has 1 figure, 15 formulas, 1 graph.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: OO

ENCL: OO

SUB CODE: IE, CC

NO DEF SOV: O13

OTHER: OOO

JPRS

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135030001-7

MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.

Determining the diameter of a plate tower. Ferm. i spirt. prom,
30 no.1:16-17 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001135030001-7"

MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.

Calculating the hydraulic resistance of sieve plates and
perforated contact plates with downcomers. Khim. prom. 40
no.10:728-730 O '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

LIA 3011-65 ERT(1)/SNT(m)/ENP(1)/T/EC(1)-2 Pg-4/Pt-4/Pt-4 IJP(c) Q7/RM
ACCESSION NR. AF5012103 UR/0191/65/000/005/0032/0034
674-84-021-1

1965-01-01 1965-01-01 1965-01-01 1965-01-01 1965-01-01 1965-01-01

TITLE: Purification of triphenylchlorosilane by zone recrystallization

SOURCE: Przegloszenie gazetowe, no. 5 - 1965 - 32-34

TOPIC CODE: triphenylchlorosilane, organosilicon compound, chlorosilane purification, zone recrystallization, zone melting, impurity distribution

ABSTRACT: Triphenylchlorosilane (TPCS) was purified by multipass zone melting. The apparatus and procedure employed are described (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure). As the number of passes increased, the content of impurities declined steadily, while the crystallization temperature rose (see Fig. 2 of the Enclosure). The impurity content was determined cryoscopically. Because of the tendency of TPCS to become supercooled during crystallization, the latter was initiated by a crystal seed of TPCS, which eliminated the supercooling completely. The data obtained show that more than ten passes should not be used. Using the data on the distribution of impurities along the length of the sample, the authors found the

Cord. J/p?

effective distribution coefficient to be about 0.65. The experiments show that multistage zone recrystallization (zone melting) can be used to obtain TPCS of very high purity. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCATION: None

SUMMITTED: 00

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: OC, S5

NO REF SOV: 0C9

OTHER: 002

Card: 274

L 27973-66 EWT(m)

ACC NBR: AP6017746

SOURCE CODE: UR/0065/65/000/008/0042/0048

AUTHOR: Molokanov, Yu. K.

13
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculation of the number of countercurrent plates in rectification

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 8, 1965, 42-48

TOPIC TAGS: petroleum engineering, petroleum refinery equipment

ABSTRACT: The article presents calculation of the actual number of plates in a fractionating column, encompassing different cases of travel of liquid on neighboring plates (concurrent and countercurrent), different degrees of vapor movement, and can be applied both to countercurrent plates as well as to plates with total mixing of liquid and vapor. According to the overall material balance of part of the complete fractionating column above and below the location of feed supply, the mean concentrations of the vapor and liquid flows are related by the equation

$$V_{aver} = V_{aver}^* (1 - \phi) x_p$$

where V_{aver} = average concentration of volatile component in the vapor steam;
 x_{aver} = average composition of the volatile component in the liquid streaming

Card 1/2

UDC: 66.048.37

Z

J 27973-6

CC NR: AP6017746

from the plate; $\phi = L/G$ — reflux ratio, $\phi \leq 1$ for the concentrated portion of the column, $\phi \geq 1$ for the distillate portion; L, G - flows of liquid and vapor, respectively, in the column section in question; x_p = content of volatile liquid in the products obtained, $x_p = x_D$ for the concentrated portion of the column and $x_p = x_w$ for the distillate portion; x_D , x_w = compositions of distillate and still, respectively. Orig. art. has 7 figures and 6 formulas.

[JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2 UU

POPOV, V.V.; MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; SVERCHINSKIY, B.S.

Use of electronic computers in the calculation of continuous
rectification processes of binary mixtures. Khim. i tekhn.
topl. i masel 10 no.10:39-43 O '65. (NVR 18:10)

SVERCHINSKIY, B.S.; MOLOKANOV, Yu.K.; NIKITINA, S.D.; PRIGOZHINA, L.D.

Determining the coefficients of relative volatility of component pairs in a multicomponent mixture. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no. 9:2117-2119 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

PA 70T58

MOLOKHOV, A. N.

DSRM/Medicine - Dementia Praecox Mar/Apr 1948
Medicine - Therapeutics

"On the Indications for Electroconvulsive Therapy
in Schizophrenia," Prof A. N. Molokhov, Kishinev
Med Inst, 4 pp

"Neuropatol i Psichiat" Vol XVII, No 2

Electron impulse therapy can be placed in the same
class as impulse therapy. In both cases the con-
vulsor is the basic instrument for therapeutic
action on schizophrenia. The basic value of elec-
tron impulse therapy is that it can be used in
combination with any other type of impulse therapy,
even when treating chronic invalids. Submitted
10 Sep 1947.

70T58

MOLOKHOV, A.-N.

ZHARIKOV, N.M.

"Malar'ial neuropsychic disturbances." A.N. Molokhov. Reviewed by
N.M.Zharikov. Zhur.nevr.i psich. 54 no.4:358-359 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:5)
(MALARIAL FEVER) (PSYCHOLOGY, PATHOLOGICAL) (MOLOKHOV, A.N.)

MOLOKHOV, A.N., professor; POPELYANSKIY, Ya.Yu., kandidat meditsinskikh
naук

Residual neuropsychic disorders following tuberculous meningitis
treated with streptomycin. Prob.tub.no.4:47-51 JI-Ag '55.
(MILRA 8:10)

1. Iz kafedry psichiatrii Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, ther.)

streptomycin, causing mental disord.)

(STREPTOMYCIN, ther.use

tuberc., meningeal, causing ment.disord.)

(MENTAL DISORDERS, etiol. and pathogen.

streptomycin ther. in meningeal tuberc.)

KORAFEL'D, M.; MOLOKHOVA, N.

Liquid surface swelling under the influence of ultrasonic waves.
Dokl.AN SSSR 105 no.3:476-477 N '55. (MLRA 9:3)

I. Molotovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M. Gor'kogo.
Predstavлено академиком A.F. Ioffe.
(Ultrasonic waves)

MOLOKHOV, A.N. (Kishinev)

Cerebral disorders in infectious hepatitis. Zhur. nevr.i psich. 58
no.3:264-268 '58. (MIRA 13:3)
(CEREBELLUM, dis.
caused by infect. hepatitis (Bus));
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS, manifest,
cerebellar (Bus))

MOLOKHOV, Aleksey Nikolayevich; RAKHAL'SKIY, Yuliy Yegadovich;
GOTOVTSEV, P.I., red.; GABERLAND, M.I., telchin.red.

[Chronic alcoholism] Khronicheskii alkogolizm. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo med.lit-ry. Medgiz, 1959. 148 p. (MIRA 13:7)
(ALCOHOLISM)

MOLOKHOV, A.N.; NAKU, A.G. [Nacu, A.G.]

Rheumatic amentia. Zdravookhranenie 2 no.4:14-18 Jl-4g '59.

(MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz kafedry psichiatrii (zav. - prof. A.N.Molokhov) Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (MENTAL ILLNESS)

MOLOKHOV, A.N.

On the history of the incidence of pellagra in Moldavia and its
elimination. Zdravookhranenie 2 no.5:3-6 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:4)

I. Iz Kafedry psichiatrii (zaveduyushchiy - prof. A.N. Molokhev)
Kishinevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(MOLDAVIA--PELLAGRA)

MOLOKHOV, A.N. (Kishinev)

Theories of the forms of schizophrenia. Zhur.nevr.i psich. 60
no.9:1159-1162 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(SCHIZOPHRENIA)

MOLOKHOV, A.N. (Kishinev)

Abortion and neuroses. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 61 no.10:1525-1528 '61.
(MIRA 15:11)

(ABORTION) (NEUROSES)

MOLOKHOV, A.N. (Kishinev)

Acute delirium syndrome in periodic catatonia and in infections.
Zhur.nerv.i psikh. 62 no.6:866-873 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(CATATONIA) (INFECTION) (DELIRIUM)

MOLOKHOV, A.N.

Review of I.A.P. Fruskin and G.L. Voronkov's book "Atlas on psychiatry".
Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.10:1588-1589 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

MOLOKHOV, A.N.

Descriptive and etiological grouping of psychopathies.
Trudy 1-go MMI 34:221-231 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

Swelling of a Liquid Surface under the Influence of
Ultrasonic Radiation. S. Korolev & N. Melnikova
U.S. News, No. 11, 1955, 21st Nov. 1955, Vol. 10,
No. 9, pp. 476-477. In Russian. The experimentally
determined relation between the ultrasonic energy
density P , surface tension σ , the time t and the
surface area A .

PF (1)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135030001-7

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001135030001-7"

MOLOKIN, S.N., otv.za vypusk

[Schedule of suburban trains; Moscow-Podol'sk-Serpukhov,
Moscow-Kursk-Donets Basin Railroad; summer 1959] Razpi-
sanie dvizheniya prigorodnykh poездов Moskva-Podol'sk-
Serpukhov Mosk.-Kursko-Donbasskoi zh.d.; leto 1959 goda.
Moskva, Transzheleznodorizdat, 1959. 150 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Moscow region--Railroads--Timetables)

MOLOKOV, A.I., gornyy inzhener.

Using air-lift pumping installations and water rings in shaft
sinking at Ural mountain iron mines. Gor. zhur. no. 8:73-74 Ag
'57. (MERA 10:9)

(Ural Mountains--Iron mines and mining)
(Mine drainage)

ACC-NR: AR6035434

SOURCE CODE: UR/0276/66/000/008/B098/B098

AUTHOR: Molokhov, I. F.

TITLE: Reaming of holes in parts made of refractory materials

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya, Abs. 8B619

REF SOURCE: Sb. Materialy III Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii instrumental' shchikov Zap. Urala, 1965. Ch. 1. Perm', 1965, 75-82

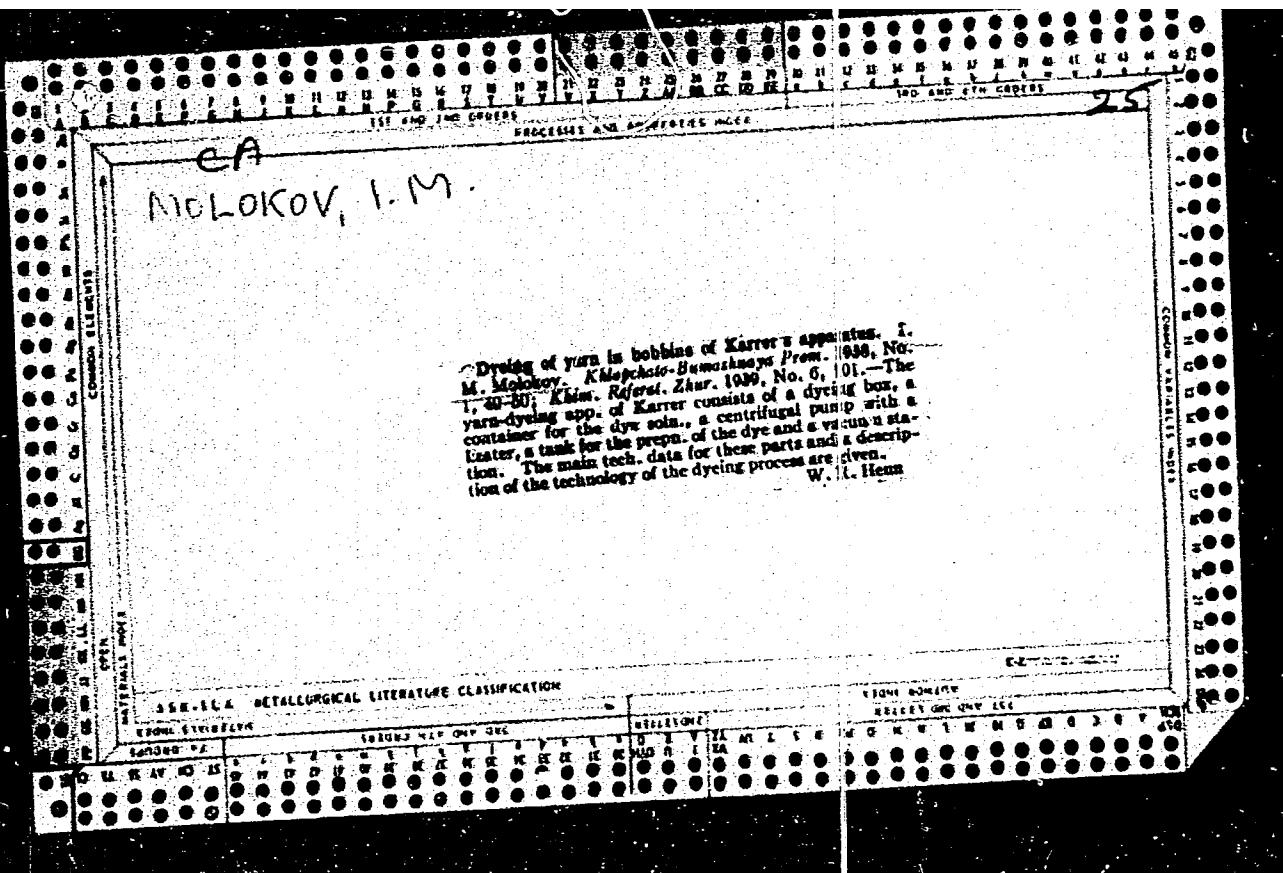
TOPIC TAGS: refractory metal, steel, cutting tool, lubricant, metal cutting/ 1Kh18N9T steel, EI878 steel, EI437B steel, sul'frezol lubricant, EI445R steel

ABSTRACT: It has been established as a result of investigations that finished holes can be produced in refractory materials by means of hard-alloy reamers; the decisive factor is in this case the maintenance of optimal geometry of the calibrating blade and production of favorable external conditions for smoothing the microirregularities. For steels and alloys of the type 1Kh18N9T, EI878, EI437B, and EI445R, the optimal value of the taper of the calibrating ribbon is 45 - 65 μ . A surface roughness not worse than class 6 - 7 is ensured by using an aqueous solution of 1.5% triethanolamine and 0.5% soap at $v = 2$ m/min, $s = 0.15$ mm/rev, and $t = 0.25 - 0.3$ mm. When using "sul'frezol" cutting tool lubricant or activated 5 - 7% carbon tetrachloride, it is recommended to operate at $v = 8 - 10$ m/min, $s = 0.25 - 0.25$ mm/rev, and $t = 0.25 - 0.3$ mm. 4 illustrations. Bibliography, 2 titles. L. Tikhonova [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.951.7



MOLOKOV, I. M.

~~Entomos, Solar~~

Some types of spoilage in dyeing. Tekst. prom., No. 1, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

MOLOKOV, I.M.

Experience in finishing color woven staple cloth. Tekst.prom. 14
no. 3:47-48 My '54.
(Textile finishing) (MIRA 7:6)

MOLOKOV, I. N.; VADKOVSKAYA, Yu. D.; VARSAKIN, M. I.

Comparative investigation on renin by biologic and
spectrophotometric methods. Tr. Akad. med. nauk SSSR
Vol. 20:75-81 1952.

(CIML 25:5)

I. Of the Pathophysiology Laboratory (Head -- S. V. Andreyev,
Doctor Medical Sciences), Institute of Therapy (Director --
A. L. Myasnikov, Active Member AMN USSR), Academy of Medical
Sciences USSR.

MOLOKOV, I. N., KOVAL'INA, N. T.

Spectrophotometric analysis of blood serum in conditioned reflex hypertension and in experimental hypertension.
Tr. Akad. med. nauk SSSR Vol.20:82-91 1952. (CIML 25:5)

I. Of the Pathophysiology Laboratory (Head — S. V. Andreyev,
Doctor Medical Sciences), Institute of Therapy (Director —
A. L. Myasnikov, Active Member AMN USSR), Academy of Medical
Sciences USSR.

MOLOKOV, I. N.

MOLOKOV, I. N. -- "Experience in Using Absorption Spectrophotometry under clinical and Experimental Conditions." Acad Med Sci USSR. Moscow, 1956.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Doctor in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 9, 1956

Country	: USSR
Category	: Human and Animal Physiology, The Nervous System T
Abs. Jour.	: Ref Zhur Biol. No 2, 1959, No. 8420
Author	: Molokov, I.; Filina, A.
Institut.	: --
Title	: A Correlation between Neuorhumoral Substances and Pareses of Varying Severity following Disturbances in Cerebral Circulation.
Orig. Pub.	: Zh. nevropatol. i psikhatrii, 1957, prilozheniye 1--2
Abstract	: The sympathetic effect of finger-tip or venous blood from patients with severe pareses was significant in half of the cases. With pareses of moderate severity the effect was significant in a fourth of the patients; in the remainder, as well as in patients with mild paresis, the effect was weak. The extent of the sympathetic effect was almost always equal on the affected and the "healthy" side. Vagus substances were not present on the affected side in severe pareses; with pareses of moderate severity, they failed to be detected in only one 1/2
Card:	

Country : USSR

MOLOKOV, I. N.; FILINA, A. A.

Dynamics of neurohumoral substances at various periods of cerebral blood circulatory disorder. Acetylcholine and the activity of cholinesterase in hemorrhages into the brain. Report. No. 1. Nauch. trudy Inst. nevr. AMN SSSR no.1:298-306 '60.
(MIRA 15:7)

I. Institut nevrologii AMN SSSR.

(CHOLINE) (CHOLINESTERASES) (BRAIN--HEMORRHAGE)

MOLOKOV, I.N.; KHANIN, A.G.

Some problems in the clinical picture of experimental radiation sickness. Med. rad. 5 no.9:10-13 S '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(RADIATION SICKNESS)

MOLOKOV, L.A.

SEMELEV, M.P., sotrudnik; ORDOVSKAYA, A.Ye., sotrudnik; LYKOSHIN, A.G.,
sotrudnik; MOLOKOV, L.A., sotrudnik; KHRAMOGINA, T.S., sotrudnik;
GOLUBEKOVA, L.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; GUSEVA, S.S., tekhniches-
kiy redaktor

[Papers from the hydrogeological engineering laboratory] Trudy
laboratorii inzhenernoi gidrogeologii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry
po stroit. i arkhit., 1957. 230 p. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vodo-
snabzheniya, kanalizatsii, gidrotekhnicheskikh s'korusheniy i
inzhenernoy hidrogeologii. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut Vodgeo (for Semenov, Oradovskaya). 3. Moskovskoye otdeleniye
Gidroenergoprojekta (for Lykoshin, Molokov, Khranogina)
(Hydraulic engineering) (Engineering geology)

AUTHORS:

Maksimov, S.N. Candidate of Geological-Mineralogical Sciences, and Molokov, L.A., Geological Engineer

SOV/98-58-11-11/15

TITLE:

The Disruption of the Natural Density of Sands During the Digging of the Foundation Pit (Marusheniye yeatestvennoy plotnosti peskov pri vskrytii kotlovanov)

PERIODICAL:

Gidrotekhnicheskoye stroitel'stvo, 1958, Nr 11, pp 54-56
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

During the last years several hydrotechnical constructions have been erected on sandy foundations. The authors stress the importance of preserving the natural density of these sandy layers. The untimely pumping out of the surface water from the foundation pit (before the layer of coarse-grained sands was reached) creates an excessive pressure in these layers, and this pressure again creates the suspension state which disrupts the density of the overlying

Card 1/2

The Disruption of the Natural Density of Sands During the Digging of the
Foundation Pit

SOV/98-58-11-11/15

fine-grained sands. As a result large scale slides along the side slopes of the pit occurred. The builders were obliged to install filters on the whole perimeter of the pit. By these measures the filtering waters were intercepted, and the fine-grained sands again became dense. The authors mention that the surface water must be pumped out at the same time as the subsoil water. This way, the sand layers retain their initial density. There are 3 profiles.

1. Construction--USSR 2. Sands--Control 3. Water--Control

Card 2/2

BELYY, L.D., doktor geologo-mineral.nauk; LYKOSHIN, A.G., inzh.-geolog;
MOLOKOV, L.A., inzh.-geolog; KONYAROVA, L.P., inzh.-geolog;
NEYSHEADT, L.I., kand.geologo-mineral.nauk; VASIL'IEVA, L.R.,
inzh.-geolog; ZENKOV, N.A., inzh.-geolog; VOZNESENSKIY, A.N.,
prof.; obshchiy red.; ASANOV, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Geology and dams] Geologija i plotiny. Pod obshchim red.
A.N.Voznesenskogo. Moskva, Gos.energ.iizd-vo. (Materialy po
proektirovaniu gidroenergeticheskikh uzelov. Ser.2. Issykova-
nija). Vol.1. 1959. 182 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy proyektornyy institut
"Gidroenergoprojekt." 2. Glavnyy inzhenser otdela issykaniy
instituta "Gidroenergoprojekt" (for Belyy).
(Dams) (Engineering geology)

MOLOKOV, L.A.

Investigating the composition and properties of materials filling
karst holes in Neogene limestones of the Black Sea Depression.
Vest. Mask. un. Ser. biol., pochv., geol., geog. 14 no. 4:161-165 '59.

I. Kafedra gruntovedeniya i inzhenernoy geologii Moskovskogo
universiteta.
(Black Sea region--Karst)

MOLOKOV, L.A.

Studying sediments filling karst cavernous zones and their resistance
to fluid flow. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. № 4:161-163 Jl-Ag '59.
(MIRA 13:8)

(Karst)

TIZDEL', R.R.; KARPYCHEV, Ye.S.; MOLOKOV, L.A.; KONYAROVA, L.P.;
PESTOVSKIY, K.N.; ZENKOV, M.V.; KIRICHENKO, N.I.; NEYSHTADT,
L.I.; MALYAROVA, I.Ye.; FIRTSKHALAYSHVILLI, G.P.; KALMYKOVA,
N.I.; BELYY, L.D., doktor geol.-fizich. nauk; BOROVAY, A.A.,
red.; GOTMAN, T.P., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Geology and dams] Geologija i plotiny. Pod obshchey red. A.A.
Borovogo. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, (Its Materialy po proektiro-
vaniyu gidroenergeticheskikh uzlov. Seriia 2: Izyskania)
Vol.2. 1962. 151 p. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut
"Gidroenergoproekt." 2. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy proyekt-
nyy institut, Moscow (for all except Borovoy, Gotman,
Larionov).

(Geology) (Dams)

MOLOKOV, M.N.; DUB, S.I.; BOHROVSKAYA, N., redaktor; NATAROV, M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Production of rubber toys] Proizvodstvo rezinovykh igrushek.
Moskva, Vsesoiuznoe kooperativnoe izd-vo, 1954. 147 p. (MIRA 8:5)
(Toys) (Rubber goods)

MOLONOV, N. V.

Molokov, M. V. "Methods for determining the intensity of rain in calculating rain sewage systems", San. tekhnika (Nauch.-issled. in-t Komunal. khoz-va Ispolkoms Lengorsoveta), Issue 1, 1949, p. 3-62, - Bibliog: 18 items.

So: U-3261, 10 April 53, (Ietopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

MOLOKOV, M. V.

Molokov, M. V. "The derivation of the formula of rain intensity for the calculation of storm sewers of the new Leningrad sewage system (On the basis of meteorological data for the past 40 years)", San. tekhnika (Nauch.-issled. in-t kommunal, khoz-va Ispolkomu Lengorsoveta), Issue I, 1949, p. 63-73.

So: U-3261, 10 April 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 12, 1949).

MOLOKOV, Mikhail Vladimirovich; SHIGORIN, Georgiy Gavrilovich; KARAGODIN,
V.L., redaktor; NOVOCHADOV, A.G., redaktor; PETROVSKAYA, Ye.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Storm and general sewers] Doshdovaya i obshchesplavnaya kanaliza-
tsiya; teoriia i raschet. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo
khoziaistva RSFSR, 1954. 331 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:3)
(Severage) (Rain and rainfall)

MOLOKOV, M.V.

Design of intake conduits of combined sewers with storm drains
in the tributaries. Sbor. nauch. rab. AKH no.6:267-282 '61.
(MIRA 15:3)
(Sewer design)

MOLOKOV, M.V. (Leningrad)

Calculations for interior drains. Vod.i san.tekh. no.3:18-19
Mr '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Plumbing)

MOLOKOV, Mikhail Vladimirovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; UMING, T.Yu.,
inzh., nauchn. red.

[Storm sewers for industrial areas] Dozhdevaia kanaliza-
tsiya ploshchadok promyshlennykh predpriatii. Leningrad,
Stroiizdat, 1964. 183 p. (MIRA 17:6)

Molokov, N.I.

MOLOKOV, N.I.

Apparatus for washing metal parts. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroy.
no.103:25 '54.

(MIRA 8:11)

(Machinery)

BUR'YE, T.M., kand.med.nauk; MOLOKOV, S.A., ordinator

Surgical therapy of congenital fistulae and cysts of the neck.
Khirurgija 37 no.3:63-67 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

I. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. prof. G.D.
Obrastsov) Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Oblastnoy
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach N.S. Klyukov).
(NECK-SURGERY) (FISTULA) (CYSTS)

MAKSIMOV, Aleksey Georgiyevich; MOLOKOV, Vladimir Nikolsayevich;
OZARNYY, I.N., retsenzent; GRIGOR'YANTS, G.M., red.;
SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn. red.

[Choice of site for a thermal electric power plant; engineering and economic considerations] Vybor ploshchadki dlia teplovoi elektrostantsii; tekhniko-ekonomicheskie obesnovaniia.
Moskva, Gos. energoizdat, 1962. 173 p. (MIIA 15:4)
(Electric power plants)

DONAT, Ye.V.; MOLOKOVA, G.K.

Drying of flotation pyrite in a fluidized bed. Khim.prom.
no.11:842-843 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Pyrite-Drying)
(Fluidization)

MOLOKOVA, L.K., assistant

Bilateral isolated fracture of the first rib. Vest.rent. i rad.
33 no.5:101-103 S-O '58 (MIRA II:II)

1. Iz kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - prof. D.Ya.
Bogatin) Stalinskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
(dir. - dotsent G.L. Starkov).

(RIBS, fract
bilateral, isolated, first rib (Rus))

ZUBOV, V.G.; FIRSOVA, M.M.; MOLOKOVA, T.M.

Temperature dependence of the dielectric constant of crystalline
and molten quartz. Kristallografiia 8 no.1f12-114 Ja-F'63
(MIRA 17r7)

I. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

MOLOKOVA, T. M.

24780

15679

S/070/63/008/001/020/024
E132/2460

AUTHORS:

Zubov, V.G., Firsova, M.K., Molokova, T.M.

TITLE:

The temperature dependence of the dielectric permeability of crystalline and fused quartz

PERIODICAL:

Kristallografiya, v.8, no.1, 1963, 112-114

TEXT: In order to clear up discrepancies in the earlier literature, measurements were made of the dielectric constants ϵ_{11} and ϵ_{33} of quartz at 1 Mc/s over the temperature range 20 to 700°C. Γ - and Z-cut plates about $20 \times 20 \times 4$ mm having platinized surfaces were used. Fused quartz showed hardly any rise in ϵ with temperature and for crystalline α -quartz the change was slight until 500°C. There is a slight discontinuity in ϵ_{11} at about the α - β transition temperature of 573°C. ϵ_{33} did not rise as rapidly as early workers found for 1 to 90 Kc/s. To get the best values of ϵ_{33} specimens of quartz were cleared by L.G.Chentsova's method of applying a constant potential of 2 KV/cm along the optic axis at 700°C. This had the effect of reducing ϵ_{33} steadily with each treatment until it became substantially the same as ϵ_{11} and also showed a small discontinuity at 573°C. The effect of foreign ions in the structure on ϵ_{33} is

Card 1/2